VOLUME X .-- NUMBER 1477.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

STAND FROM UNDER.

FUGITIVES FROM M'MAHON'S ARMY CROWDING INTO PARIS.

NITRO-GLYCERINE TO BE DROPPED INTO STRASBOURG FROM PRUSSIAN

BALLOONS.

UPRISINGS IN ITALY.

French Reports.

Paris, September 14. Jules Favre has received the congratulations of the diplomatic representatives of England, Austria, Spain and Holland, who will remain

in Paris. Hundreds of fugitives from McMahon's army are arriving in the neighborhood of Paris. The Prussians are pumping the water out of

the moats around Strasbourg. It is reported that the Prussians will send balloons over Strasbourg, and drop nitro-glycerine into the magazines of the city.

Prussian Reports.

BRUSSELS, September 14. Belgium has not received a formal notifica

tion of the establishment of the French Republic. English Reports LONDON, September 14.

The reports of uprising at Nice and Mentos-

ne are confirmed at both places. The French authorities have been deposed, the prisoners released and the Italian Republic proclaimed. Spahish Reports. MADRID, September 14.

The press generally eulogizes America for her recognition of the French Republic. England Stands Unmoved. LONDON, Septempber 14.

Disraell, in addressing a county meeting, congratulated the country that parliamentary and other reforms had removed all opportuni ties of internal disquiet. England was now in a condition to witness unmoved the vanishing of Empires and the rising of Republics.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

More Detailed Accounts of the Popular Demonstrations in London.

LONDON, September 11. The London journals of to-morrow will surely belittle the really formidable popular demonstrations which took place here to-day in favor of the French Republic, and against monarchy at home and abroad. These demonstrations were two in number, one in Hyde Park and one at St. James's Hall. At the meeting in the open air, in Hyde Park, Professor Beesley made a speech vigorously denouncing the imbecility of the British Government, and charging it upon the Queen by name that she was encouraging the King of name that she was encouraging the King name that she was encouraging the King of Prussia to march upon Paris for the purpose of destroying the new-born French Republic. "What the freemen of America recognize and appland," said Professor Beesley, "the aristocracy of England support a Queen who deserts her post in aiding to stifle and "uppress." The name of the Queen was receiv_1 with a tempest of hisses. When these subsided, a voice in the crowd called out, "Three groans for the Prince of Wales." The response was uppressed and passionate. The aspect of the universal and passionate. The aspect of the

universal and passionate. The aspect of the crowd at this time was really appalling. In the meeting at St. James's Hall, which was crowded by persons of a better class than the gathering in Hyde Park, strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the inconsistency of the Prussian advance upon Paris with the proclamation of the Crown Prince in August, that Prussia made war not upon the French peo-ple but upon the Emperor Napoleon. Profes-sor Beesley spoke at this meeting also, saying that England desired no dismemberment of France, and that if the English Commenced. that England desired no dismemberment of France, and that if the English Government were honest it would say so at once and plainly to the King of Prussia. The English Government, said Professor Beesley, is hostile both openly and secretly to France, not because it loves Germany, but because it hates republicanism and fears it. To uphold the present course of Prussia is to uphold despotism in Germany as well as in France. The government of England and not recognized the Republic of many as veil as in France. The government of England and not recognized the Republic of France. But the day was at hand when the French Republic would be called to recognize the Republic in England. Mr. Odger read at this meeting an address from the Democrats of London, to the French Republicans, which was adopted by acclamation. The feeling in was adopted by acclamation. The feeling in this city against the government and the royal family is extremely bitter, not only among the avowedly Democratic classes, but throughout all ranks of society. The impression which has been made by the Times and other papers of the same standing, that the foreign policy of the government has been dictated by the personal prejudices of the Queen and the interests of her family, has produced a most dangerous and general indignation.

Paris Isolated.

Paris, September 11. This city is to-day beginning to be isolated. We have had no mail to-day from London, and no dispatches have come through by the tele no dispatches have come through by the tele-grapii except for the newspapers. The gov-ernment exercises a supervision at the office in the Place de la Bourse, from which alone dispatches are allowed to be sent. It is con-ducted fairly, but is positive. The aspect of the city is perfectly tranquil, though not at all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained by any one, notwithstanding the rumors to that effect which seem to be spread abroad in England and Belgium. I repeat that I have never seen public order more perfect than never seen public order more perfect than since the proclamation of the Republic. Henri Rochefort, who was much feared, is in office, and manifests a most conservative temper. He is of greet use in controlling the extreme Radicals.

ACTIVE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

The legations of Russia and Austria are busi re regacions of Russia and Austria are dis-ly at work in the interest of peace, and it is believed they would already have secured an armitice had not the English Government blocked the way by its hesitating and half hos-tile attitude. tile attitude.

ENGLAND IN THE WAY OF PEACE. The English Government is believed to have

a secret understanding with the King of Prussia adverse to the wishes of Count Bismarck in order to secure, if possible, the suppression of

COUNT BISMARCK FOR PEACE.

I have it on high authority that Count Bis-marck desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine marck desires neither alsace nor Lorraine, and is anxious to secure peace as soon as possible. But King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiations with the Republican authorities, and insists upon advancing to Paris to crush the revolution before the lever can extend to Garmany. tend to Germany.

MOVEMENTS AND MARCH OF THE PRUSSIANS

PEELING OF THE PEOPLE. LONDON, September 12.
A special correspondent at Rheims, on the A special correspondent at Rheims, of the 6th, says the headquarters of the King were established here yesterlay, and are to remain till the 9th, to give all the troops time to come up and concentrate, including what can be spared from Metz. Seven North German corps, besides two Bavarian and Wurtemburg crope, are on the road unbindered, according to official report. Six full cavalry divisions are expected to reach Paris on the 13th or 14th. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and the reserves also on the way join their regiments, the German army will certaintheir regiments, the German army will certain ly reach and propably exceed 400 000 men. The inhabitants everywhere reproach the Emperor, but do not favor a republic. They are all against for peace, and mostly favor the Comfe de Paris. A special at Berlin, the 9th, says the Duke of necklenburg with the first

and seventh divisions of the ninth corps, heretofore in Sohleswig-Holstein, and two divis-tons of reserves and landwher, being the army formed at Homburg, in the Palatinate, is on the way to Paris. Here and elsewhere all line the way to Paris. Here and elsewhere all line troops and reserve battalions are gone. Guard and garrison service is performed by the landwehr. Mustering here, and at Tergau, in Silesia, continues. Landwehr officere absoived from military obligations years ago, are notified to hold themselves ready for eventual service.

service.

A FORCE THAT WILL CRUSH RESISTANCE. Bismarck has said be will have such a tre-Bismarck has said be will have such a fre-mendous force in France as must crush resist-ance, and especially prevent everywhere the organization of new forces. But for the nation-al clamor for Alsace and Lorraine, it is certain Bismarck would be content with Metz and Strasbourg held as national fortresses.

BARAINE IN A TOWERING PASSION. It is reported that Bazzine not only refused capitulation when informed that the Emperor and McMahon's army were prisoners, and when the Emperor advised the surrender of Metz. but declared, in a towering passion, that he would not respect Napoleon's wishes, and would shoot any French officer advising a sur-

BUSSIA AND AUSTRIA OPPOSE REPUBLICAN FRANCE. It is believed Russia and Austria h ve rejected all overtures, and will not stir for Republi-

can France. UNPALATABLE ADVICE. The Journal de St. Petersburg, semi-official, tells France substantially that she had better yield Alsace and so much of Lorraine as Ger-

THE BECOGNITION OF THE FRENCH ESPUBLIC BY AMERICA

was to be expected, but the Barlin Foreign of-fice thinks the extreme warmth of America's declaration implies a partial withdrawal of sympathy from Prussia, following so closely after Secretary Fish's refusal to protest against the expulsion of Germans from France.

THE BALTIC BLOCKADE

it ineffective. Vessels enter and leave Dantzig and Konigsburg freely. The French fleest have great difficulty in getting coal. The expense is enormous. The blockade will probably soon be abandoned. THE MOTHER AND SON.

Her meeting with the Prince Imperial on Friday morning was most sad and touching. The Prince threw himself weeping into his mother's arms, sobbing, "0, mon panure papa"." The Empress behaved with extreme dignity and tenderness. No newspaper in Hastings yesterday alluded to the arrival of the Empress the secret heigh kept by common ss, the secret being kept by common consent. In the course of the day a messenger with letters from them both for the Emperor, indoreed by the Prussian Embassy in peror, indorsed by the Prussian Embassy in London, left Dover for Ostend on his way to Wilhelmshohe. The Empress sent for all the newspapers of the day immediately after her arrival, and watches the course of evants with the most hvely attention. Last evening her Majesty was indisposed, and a physician was sent for. By an extraordinary coincidence Dr. Blackstone was called in, who, twenty-two years ago, in the same town, attended Louis Philippe, then newly arrived in England 23 an exile from France. This morning her Majesty made her first appearance in public at Hastings. She attended mass in the morning at the Catholic chapel with M. de Lesseps, Madame Thierry, and the Prince Imperial. A great crowd assembled about the chapel. As she passed through the ranks of the people all great crowd assembled about about the benefit all took off their hats with a general impulse of respectful sympathy, which the Empress acknowledged by gravely bowing, and the Prince by taking off his cip. The Empress' face was

by taking off his cap. The Empressful of subdued but visible emotion. Heoric Defence of Strasbourg.

London, September 11.

The news from Strasbourg is more favorable to the defenders. Their conduct recalls the most heroic ages of history. The inhabitants vie with the army in courage and endurance, and though the city is literally almost pounded to pieces, the fortifications are comparatively untouched, and the fire of the garrison upon the besiegers is kept up with noremitting shirit and terrible efficiency. The exaspersion of the Alsutians daily increases, and the country swarms with guerillas, who harass the German lines by day and by night.

Italy Marching on Rome. Paris, September 11.

Signor Mordini arrived in Paris this evening. He brings the assurance that the Italian Government has determined to forestall all revolutionary movements in Italy and Rome by an official occupation of the Roman territory, without the slightest intention of harming the official occupation of the Roman territory, without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but to preserve the Catholic world from a great catastrophe. Several members of the College of Cardinals have given in their adhesion to the necessity of this step. The Italian army now holds all the roads north and south leading into the Roman territory. An Italian squadron is at Civita Vecchia. No conflict is anticipated with the Zouares, General Kenzler, the Papal War Minister, having given his opinion that the Papal forces do not justify any attempt at resistance. The Prussian government has notified the Italian government that it has no intention of interfering in any way with the question of Rome. Upon the occupation of the city a popular vote will be taken throughout the Papal States upon the annexation of the Papal territory to Italy.

The Emperor at Cassel.

The Emperor at Cassel.

OSTEND, September 11. OSTEND, September 11.

The Morgen Zeitung, of Hesse Cassel, gives particulars of the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon at Cassel. He was accompanied by Generals Felix Douay and Lebrun as prisoners on parole, and by a brilliant staff of French officers on parole. The Prussian civil and military authorities of Hesse, in full uniform, received him at the station with a company of Prussian Intanty as a guard of honor, and a squadron of hussars keeping back the people. The Emperor, who was received with an imperial salute, wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general, but no sword. His breast was covered with orwore the uniform of a neutenant-general, our no sword. His breast was covered with orders, and he wore an undress scarlet kepi. He is quite corpulent, and looked very gray, but browned in complexion and well. As he stepped out of his royal railway carriage on the platform the drums beat and the guard presented arms. By the order of King William, two chamberlains of the Court of Prusters of the real attendance upon the Emperor. sia are in attendance upon the Emperor.

Latest from the Prussian Headquarters

OSTEND, September 11. The latest intelligence from the Prussian headquarters is that, in reply to the proposi-tions made through the Austrian Legation, King William declares that he will listen to propositions of peace only in the l'uleries and from the Imperial government of France.

The Empress in England. LONDON, September 11.

The Empress Eugenia is still at the Marine Hotel, in Hastings, attended by Ferdin and de Lesseps, Madame de Lesseps, and Madame Thierry. All the ladies of the court who came with her Majesty to Belgium remained in that

FENIANS STIRRING.

London, September 14. The Fenians are again quite active. Documents have been seized at Cork revealing a plan for the seizure of the Branch Bank of Ire-

DEMOCRACY IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14. The State Democratic Convention has admitted all delegates, without regard to color. The following nominations have been made Allen James, auditor; James D. Blair, treasu rer, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

Mr. Ryan has been renominated for Congress from the Third District. Other Congressional nominations have been postponed until Octo-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Consul Parsons died at Santiago de Cuba, esterday, of vomito.

An American, named John C. Kendall, has been killed while ascending Mont Blanc. The final verdict of the coroner's jury in the Nathan murder case, implicates no one.

PARIS IS TRANQUIL.

THE UHLANS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF THE GAY CAPITAL.

ROCHEFORT IN COMMAND OF THE PARIS BARRICADES.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN NAVIES IN SIGHT OF EACH OTHER.

A BATTLE BETWEEN THE ITALIAN TROOPS AND PAPAL ZOUAVES.

SIEGE GUNS SENT TO THE PRUSSIANS.

GENERAL TROCHU CONFIDENT OF HIS ABILITY TO SUCCESSFUL-LY DEFEND PARIS.

NOON DISPATCHES.

The Prussian Advance on Paris. PARIS, September 14.

The ministry publish the following: The railroad bridge at Corbeilles has been destroyed by the French. [Corbelles is eighteen miles southeast of

Paris, where the Lyons Railroad crosses the Seine.] The Prussian uhlans were at Nogent-sur Marne on Monday, only five miles east of the

city. The Prussian commanders forbid the destruction of bridges under dire penalties.

A large body of Prussian engineers are at Champigne. [Champigne is eight miles east southeast of

The German cuirassiers are before Soissons Twenty-five hundred Bavarians are at Vaucontents.

A proclamation from Minister Cremieux announces the approach of the Prussians, and calls for a universal rising of the people to oppose them. He implores the departments outside of Paris to rise against the invaders, and invokes the people, by the memories of '92, to expel the foe introduced by the hateful and incapable Empire.

Socialists Banished.

Paris, September 14. A party of socialists at Brunswick, charged with intriguing against the Prassian throne, have been sent to the Prussian frontiers. Several Prussian regiments have been armed with the captured chassepots.

The cause of the explosion of the citadel at Laon is now being investigated by Baron Von Rochefort Commands the Barricades.

Paris, September 14. Henri Rochefort is in command of the bar ricades in the streets of Paris. The Prussian Plan-Prospect of a Naval

Battle. London, September 14. If the Prussian plan is realized, they must have seven army corps before Parls this morn-

The French and German fleets are in sight of each other near the Island of Heligoland. A Battle Between the Italians and Pa-

pal Zouaves. FLORENCE, September 14-Official.

of Terrecini and are fraternizing with the Italians. tellane. The Papal zonaves at that place fired upon the Italians. The battle lasted some

The Papal troops have evacuated the town

ours, and the zouaves finally surrendered. The Papal troops have evacuated Frasinone The Italians hold Corneto, twelve miles from Civita Vecchia.

The Fourth Corps is marching on Rome. NIGHT DISPATCHES. French Reports.

Paris, September 14. The departments of the Minister of Justice and of the Governor have not yet been invaded. The other departments remain under command of the authorities at Paris.

Minister Washburne is continually followed by enthusiastic Frenchmen, who in shouts proclaim their friendly feelings.

The Emperor enjoys entire freedom at Wilhelmshohe. He looks thirty years older than

German scholars are accompanying the Prussian armies for the purpose of searching French libraries for documents relative to mediæval history.

The German Cabinet is considering the neans to achieve governmental unity. The direct mail route between London and Paris is interrupted by the Prussians, who

have also cut the telegraph at Casal, a few miles north of Paris, on the Calais and Brussels line.

Heavy siege guns are being sent to the Prussians to bombard Paris and Tours.

Trochu reviewed the troops about Paris, and expressed his entire satisfaction with them, and of his confidence in their ability to defend Paris.

The latest dispatches say that the Pope is determined to remain in the Vatican. The Pope repudiates all of Victor Emanuel's propo sals; but all of the Italian populations have made demonstrations celebrating the Italian occupation.

Prussian Reports. BRUSSELS, September 14.

It is almost certain that Prussia will refuse o consent to an armistice, on the ground that if unsuccessful, military operations will be deayed until an unfavorable season.

THE CREAM OF THE WAR LETTERS.

The Equipment of the Prussian Army.

In everything the equipment of the Teutonic army now in the field, especially of the Prussian portion, is superior to that of the French. The moment I saw prisoners from Sacrhalland. The moment I saw prisoners from Saarbrücken I was struck with the poverty-stricken look of the French "liners" as compared with the German regulars. The components of the Prussian soldier's uniform are very simple, but full of taste and convenience. He can make a drinking cup out of his helmet, and can carve meat with its spike. He wears a blush tunic, with red collar, cuffs and lappeis, a stout pair of dark-colored trowsers; carries a thick, excellent blanket, a canteen, a cooking can, and

a well-planned knapsack in undressed calfskin. His fatigue cap is flat, bordered with red. He has an undress uniform of coarse flax cloth, and a pair of white pants. The pockets and folds of his clothing are so managed that he can carry in them numberless little things for camp use. When he bivouacs, he plants his gan against his bayonet, put his side-arms hanging on them, and caps them with his helmet. I have seen ten thousand of these helmets poised thus in a long plain, making one sheeny mass, them, and caps them with his lemet. I have seen ten thousand of these helmets poised thus in a long plain, making one sheeny mass, with which the bright grass and the waving grain beyond mixed their colors recklessly as it does Millais. Field discipline is perfect, too; a brigade lying in an open lot under the hot sun, is as gentlemanly as its individual members would be in a town. It is remarkably quiet, too; there is no swagger or bluster among the most brawny of the troops. A squadron of hussars, with its beautiful horses, richly trapped, is a magnificent sight. Each man sits erect as a statue, with one hand on the carbine laid upon his saddle-pommel, and one might fancy a review of Centaurs taking place. The officers, from force of habit, contracted in the ancient army when it was comtracted in the ancient army when it was composed entirely of mercenaries, still bawl their orders to their men, instead of giving them in decent and dignified language. There is a greater variety of fancy uniforms in the Prussian army than in any forms in the Prussian army toan in any other army in Europe. The cavalry have the greatest wealth of dress, and a cavalry officer is a sight for gods and men. The "culrassiers," rather a useless body, I fancy, are clad in a queer middle-age dress, quite full of splendor. The soldiers wear a metal helmet and dor. The soldiers wear a metal helmes and breastplate, and gray tunic and trowsers, tastefully embroidered. All the cavalry is well mounted, and the artillery has abundance of good, active, and plenty of spare horses. The provision and baggage trains are so organized that they are always close to the marching column. The sutlers or "market tenders," as they call themselves, are all numbered by companies, and come up in a compact procession near the rear. There is always a number of women with each regiment as vivandieres. of women with each regiment as vivandieres nurses, &c. Some of the young Prussian girls of noble family have not hesitated to put on the coarse dress of the hospital nurse.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870.

GREELEY CHANGES HIS TUNE.

Changed Aspects.

[From the New York Tribune of Monday.] Two months ago Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was Emperor of France. He saw fit to de-clare war against Prussia on a most frivolous pretext. In the first place, if Spain saw fit to make a Hohenzollern her King, it was none of the said L. N. B.'s business; in the next place, when the German Prince declined the Spanish throne, even the pretext was taken away. We know of few wars more wanton and unjust than that waged against Prussia by Napoleon

Prussia took up the gauntlet so wantonly thrown down; her King explaining that he warred upon Napoleon, not on the French people. In a very short time he had routed Bonaparte's armies in half a dozen pitched bettles, shut up one army in Metz, and surbottles, shut up one army in Metz, and sur-rounded another at Sedan, where it was com-pelled to surrender at discretion, Napoleon

himself being among the prisoners.

If King William was sincere in his professions, what excuse is there for prolonging the struggle? Napoleon made unjust war upon him; Napoleon is utterly discomfited and his prisoner. We connot see that any one is to biame for this but Napoleon for undertaking to whip William, or William for not letting him do it. They must arrange it between

Germany was assailed, and she has crushed her assailant. Her safety was imperilled, but her enemy is now in her power. We think she has a right to insist on reasonable guarantees against another French attack, and per haps to some compensation for the heavy expenditure to which Napoleon subjected her; but she has no right to make France her vassal, nor to subject its capital and all its provinces to the devastations inseparable from war. In short, she ought either to propose or

accept reasonable terms of peace.

If she undertakes to replace the despot she has crushed on the throne he has madly subverted, or in any manner evinces a disposiverted, or in any manner evinces a disposi-tion to protract the war needlessly and with intent to reduce the French to vassalage, the sympathies so bounteously extended to her by the generous and liberty-loving throughout Christendom will be wholly withdrawn, and the names of Bismarck and William will be exposed to the just exercation of mankind.

Hands off! [From the New York Tribune, of Monday.] If King William has given orders that Napoleon shall be treated in captivity not as a deposed emperor but as an actual sovereign, it does not necessarily follow that he is resolved not to recognize the French Republic The not to recognize the French Republic The new government has as yet been formally acknowledged by none of the powers of the world except the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Spain; technically, therefore, Napoleon is still considered the legitimate ruler of France not only by Prussia, but by Great Britain Apartia Pussia, Denmark, Sweden and all France not only by Prussia, but by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden and all the minor States of Europe, several of which will undoubtedly acknowledge the Republic before many weeks have elapsed. The Old World monarchies will naturally defer the day as long as they can, but they have no expectation of deterring it forever.

The interpretation, therefore, which some of the foreign correspondents have placed upon

the foreign correspondents have placed upon the King's order may be a mistaken one, and we the King's order may be a mis-akes one, and we sincerely hope it is. We do not suppose an absolutist like the King of Prussia can view with equanimity the establishment of a representative government in the very headquarters of ("mearism; but there is no proof as yet that he purposes overthrowing it. When Napoleon threatened him because he allowed a German Prince to be nominated for the throne of Spain, he replied that it was not his duty to interest and Seain must be allowed to suit here. helmshohe. He looks thirty years older than he did in 1865. He is bloated, is billious, with feverish looking eyes; looks tired and faint, and his expressions and movements are slow and mechanical. He retires late and rises early. The midnight oil is consumed by him to a late hour. He rises and dresses at halfpast four A. M. He wears a plain black suit. He talks much with the school children, who collect to look at him.

English Reports.

LONDON, September 14.

German scholars are accompanying the ment of France, and as soon as the people have set up for the neelves, be threatens—so they tell us—to subvert another. This would be a crime against which all Europe and all America should cry out, and one which would nowhere be more severely condemned than in the German States themselves. It is not for deeds such as this that the Tentonic race has been consolidating itself into a single great nation. The progress of Germany means the progress of liberal ideas, intelligence, and freedom; and we cannot believe that the German people will consent to an outrage such as King William is now reported to contemplate upon the independence of France.

THE GOVERNOROF PARIS.

Interesting Particulars about Trochu

A few particulars concerning General Trochu, the new Governor of Paris, may not be uninteresting.

He is the author of a remarkable book upon He is the author of a remarkable book upon the French army, the matter and style of which are highly praise! by competent critics. An objection to it is raised upon the ground of its being perraded by a religious spirit, which is alleged to interiere, at times, with the otherwise clear perception of the writer. It is a singular objection, and shows what are the sentiments of his critics. The General is a devount Roman Catholic, and asserts "that the soldier who is a practical General is a devount Roman Catholic, and asserts "that the soldier who is a practical believer—the Breton especially—makes the most valiant trooper of the army, because he has taith in the immortality of the soul, and this faith in a resurrection helps him to die bravely and well." One might on reading these views imagine one's-self thrown back bodily into the old Puritan times, the "Praise-God-Barebones" regiments over again in the flesh. The General's theory is stoutly denied, and probably the hard-hearted critics are nearer the mark than the General when they say, somewhat irreverently, that "in front of the enemy, a soldier is more intent upon killing his foe and saving his own skin than upon thinking of the safety of his soul." Trochu's book is a formal, energetic uncompromising protest against favoritism in any form, the abuses and perils of which he points out with unsparing pen. His quill is like a lancet. It probes the sore to the very bone, He denounces red-tapism, routine, old notion commissions, and the whole system of the militaserts "that the soldier who is a practical

ry administration of the Empire, which, if persisted in, "will imperil France should she be seriously attacked." Forbach, Weissenburg and Reischoffen seem to have justified the veteran, though young, General's forebodings. This outburst against the administration of Marshal Lebœuf, a thorough partisan of the old system, brought him into disrepute with the ex-Minister of War who set him onlie saide. When "men" into disrepute with the ex-Minister of War, who set him quite aside. When "men" came into request after the recent reverses, Trochu found his place. He stands in repute as a tactician, although he has never mancuvred with more than a division, and then only vreu with more than a division, and then only at the end of a battle. At Magenta, where he greatly distinguished himself, the Austrians were already retreating when he appeared upon the field. At Solferino his battalions upon the field. At Solferino his battallons were most skilfully disposed for striking the last decisive blow. His advance—suddenly arrested by the terrific storm—was one of the finest movements of the day. His division was always regarded as a certain, solid reserve, to be thoroughly depended upon. At Sebastopol, he led an assault on the left of the fortress, at the head of a brigade, and was disabled by a severe wound. As alde-decamp to Bugeaud, and chief of Saint Arnaud's staff he geined a large and valuable experistaff, he gained a large and valuable experi-ence of the combinations the march of an army necessitates, and though he had no op-portunity in the Crimea, nor in Italy, of applying his knowledge practically, upon a large scale, his manœuvres at Magenta and Solferino demonstrated that he had thoroughly under demonstrated that he had thoroughly understood the general plan of these battles, and determined his own movements upon it with mathematical precision. In a subordinate manner, he it was who presided over the battle of the Alma. He notified the delay of the English advance, and he suggested the change of plan this delay rendered necessary. His antecedents, his thorough honesty, his kind and conciliatory manner, his well-known courage and indomitable energy and frmness, inspire the Parislans with the fullest confidence in him. and "Paris sleeps tranquil." n him, and "Paris sleeps tranquil."

THE NEW ADVANCE.

Nomination of Wendell Phillips for Governor of Massachusetts.

Boston, September 12. Wendell Phillips accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor in the following letter:

I have no wish to be Governor of Massachi setts, and flattering as is this confidence, I thoroughly distike to have my hame drawn into party politics, for I belong to no political party; but I see nothing in your platform from which I dissent, and the struggle which underlies your movement has my inliest and hearttest sympathy. Capital and labor are partners—not enemies. They stand face to face in order to bring about a fair division of common profit. Low fully convined that hitherto learning profit. I am fully convinced that hitherto leg-slation has leaned too much—leaned most un-alrly—to the side of capital. Hereafter we should be impartial. Law

hould do all it can to give the masses more should do all it can to give the masses more leisure, more complete education, better opportunities, and a fair share of profit. It is a shame to our Christian city and civilization for our social system to provide and expect that one man at seventy years of age should be lord of many thousands of dollars, while hundreds of other men, who have made as good use of their talents and opportunities. lean on charity for their daily bread. Of course there must be irregularities, but the best minds and hearts of the land should give

themselves to the work of changing this gross injustice, this appalling irregularity.

I feel sure that the readiest way to turn the public thought and effort into this channel is public thought and effort into this channel is for the working men to organize a political party. No social question ever gets fearlessly treated here until we make politics turn on it. The real American college is the ballet box, and on questions like these a political party is the surest and the readlest, if not the only way to stir discussion and secure improvement. If my name will strengthen your cause you are welcome to it. Allow me to add that though working for a large yote if we that, though working for a large vote, if we fall we should not be discouraged by a small one. Last year's experience shows your strength, and the anti-slavery movement proves how quickly a correct principle wins assent if earnest men work for it.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Wendell Phillips accepts the candidature for Governor of Massachusetts upon the Pro hibitory Law platform. This is in addition to his candidature at the hands of the Labor Re-

form party. LETTER FROM THE HON. LINTON

ATLANTA, September 14. The Constitution publishes a letter from the Hon. Linton Stephens, declining to be run for Congress from the Fifth District, and declaring the chairmanship of the state Democratic Committee vacant, on the ground that there was not a quorum present when the chairman was elected.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, September 14. The Republicans of Onelda County have nominated Eilis F. Roberts, editor of the Utica Herald, for Congress.

THE LATE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, September 14. The Argus asserts that Maine has gone Re-

publican by about 5000 majority, and that Lynch was elected by about 1000 votes. If the senatorial election escapes the caucus the Central Democrats will hold the balance of

FATAL AFFRAY.

Мемриіs, September 14. An affray occurred over a game of ten-pins to-day, at Shilly Station, between Samuel Dickley, planter, and George Fleming, livery stable keeper, during which both were killed.

A FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

London, September 14. An Irish mail train, mostly composed of passenger cars, was thrown into the River Trent, at Toniworth, Wales, by a misplaced

GRANT THINKS WASHBURNE IN TOO GREAT HURBY.-A Washington letter of Monday

witch. The loss of life was fearful.

The administration is not well pleased with Mr. Washburne's recent conduct in Paris, and the muner in which he announced his gratification at the formation of a French Republic. Mr. Fish, it is said, has officially informed him that his conduct is considered very undiplo-matic. The dispatches sent to our ministers matic. The dispatches sent to our ministers in relation to the war were very equivocal. President Grant and Secretary Fisb both want to have better assurances of the stability of the French Republic before they accord it an absolete recognition. They were willing to recognize the de facto government for the time being, and to deal with it whenever necessary, but they recognize the fact that the war is not yet over, and that King William may yet change the whole aspect of political affairs. Indeed, as matters look now, be proposes to treat with Napoleon as the proper ruler of France and to nearly ignore the new government. The adnaporeon as the proper ruler of France and to utterly ignore the new government. The ad-ministration seems to think that the policy of the United States is to wait a little longer, and so we bow to King William.

The Rev. Mr. Fleming, a distinguished clergyman of London, in 1699, in the most modest manner, at the request of his congregation, elucidated the Revelations. He cited a passage which to his mind meant the overthrow of the French monarchy in 1789; another which signified a terrible blow against the Pope in 1808, another overthrow of the French monarchy in 1848, and a blow against the Pope, and finally a great war in 1855 grow-French monarchy in 1848, and a blow against the Pope, and finally a great war in 1855 growing out of Turkey. He said that he had interpreted great events for a century and a half, and it was useless to go further into the future. But that the great wars and calamities preceding the millennium were to commence, as he thought, in 1870. The remarkable verification of preceding events certainly gives strength to the remaining interpretation. POLITICS IN MARION.

A Successful Reform Meeting.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] Marion, S. C., September 13. Yesterday we had the pleasure of hearing our nominees for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Sunday evening Judge Carpenter, General Butler, General Kenuedy and Rev Jonas Byrd arrived at the depot, where they were met by a committee and escorted to the hotel. Early yesterday, crowds came pouring

into the village from north, east, south and

west, and by 11 o'clock A. M. about one thou-

sand men were on the Courthouse square,

waiting impatiently for the treat they felt was in store for them. A few minutes after this, our guests were escorted by the central executive committee, and other gentiemen of prominence, to the stand which had been erected just in front of the courthouse building. General Harliee, in a few words, introduced General John W. Kennedy, who spoke long and well. He first addressed himself to the colored men, and then to the whites producing a good effect upon to the whites, producing a good effect upon both. General Butler was then introduced by Colonel W. S. Mullins, who, in endorsing Gen eral Butler, pald him a very high and merited compliment, in the Colonel's usual happy style.

compliment, in the Colonel's usual happy style.

General Butler's speech took us all by surprise. We expected something good, but had no idea how well a man can speak when battling for right and denouncing wrong. Forcibly, eloquently and earnestly General Butler spoke, showing clearly and indisputably the irand and corrunties. ly and indisputably the fraud and corruption practiced by the Columbia Ring. Many color-ed men had their eyes opened to the injustice done them by their pretended Radical friends by this argument, and declared they would no longer be duped. One instance, in our own county, where J. H. Jenks sold to the Land Commission, for \$6 per acre, land which would be dear at 50 cents per acre, was alluded to in support of his argument. During his speech, General Butler was several times interrupted by the Radical senator, H. E. Hayne, but the seneral's replies evidently discomfitted the

Judge Carpenter, though hoarse and seem Judge Carpenter, though noarse and seemingly much tatigued, vindicated the good name given him as an orator by THE NEWS. He was listened to attentively, and will now receive the support of many who were before unwilling to vote for-him. Rev. Jonas Byrd made the closing speech, and did it well. He exhorted his race to come in and stand on the broad platform offered by the Union Before broad platform offered by the Union Reform party, side by side with the white man, and thus free our little State from the misrule

which we now suffer.

The meeting was in the main harmonious The meeting was in the main harmonious, and the apparent effect is quite encouraging. In the evening the Rads. hañ a counter speechifying, the speaker being one Colonel J. W. St. Clair, who must be quite a recent convert, since he spoke some few weeks ago in opposition to Colonel Graham, at a meeting of the Rads. in the upper portion of the county. "If he's a mind to have them friends, Lord bless him let him go."

While on politics. I give the nominees of the respective parties for this county:

UNION REFORM.
For the Legislature—Rev. Joel Allen, Dr.
R. Bass, F. A. Miles, J. C. Sellers.
Probate Judge—John Wilcox, Sr.
School Commissioner—James Norton.
Coroner—J. D. Montgomery.
County Commissioners—Duncan Murchison,
Dr. W. N. McPherson, Nelson Tire.

RADICAL.

UNION REFORM.

respective parties for this county:

For the Legislature—Colonel R. F. Graham, Wm. A. Hayne, E. Fryer, Rev. B. H. Williams. Probate Judge—C. Smith. School Commissioner—M. K. Holloway. County Commissioners—W. W. Tucker, J. W. Johnson, B. A. Thompson. W. Johnson, B. A. Thompson.

The rust has injured the cotton materially, and will force the greater portion of the crop very early in the market. Corn crops are generally good. PEEDEE.

A NEW COTTON PICEING MACHINE .- The Louisville Courier-Journal announces a machine that will certainly pick cotton, and thus describes it:

The machice is called the Southern Cotton-

The machile is called the soluthern cotton-picker, and is the invention of Mr. Wm. Ap-perly, assisted by Mr. John Pearce and Captain John T. Sherley, all of this city. The machine consists of four wheels and running gear simi-lar to an ordinary wagon, except that all is of iron. In the centre of the bed are a series of columns of fullers' teasels, an article used in columns of fullers' teasels, an article used in giving the nap to cloth. It is simply the dried head of a plant, cone-shaped, and covered with a number of sharp curved points. These teasels are contained in a cylinder of wire, and the entire set are raised and lowered by means of pulleys. The machine is run directly over the cotton rows, and the frame containing the columns of teasels lowere: upon the plant. The frame is raised and the sharp points of the teasels surp the plant of all the cotton that is full ripe. Leaves, stems and unripe cotton are all rejected. A down motion of the frame strips the cotton from the frame by a set of stationary cotton from the frame by a set of stationary teasels, and with their points reversed and de-posits it in a receptacle made for it, from posits it in a receptacie made for it, from which it can be taken at pleasure. The test yesterday was very satisfactory, and the opinion was expressed by those present that one of the smallest-sized machines and two men would do the work of thirty expert hands. A company called the Southern Cotton Picking Company has been formed, and the manulacture of the mechines will be carried on extended. ure of the machines will be carried on exten sively. It is estimated that the machines will cost from \$400 to \$1000, according to size. The rights of various districts in Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama and other States, have alreally been disposed of, although the machine was only patented last month. The machine was only patented last month. The machine is very simple in construction, and is destined to work a great revolution in the labor system

fancy Goods, &c.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 BROADWAY. NEW YORK. ARE IMPORTERS OF

WATCHES From all the principal manufacturers in Europe, and agents for all

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS, which they furnish in gold and silver cases, at the lowest prices. Packages sent per express, allowed to be opened and selections made. july18-1yr

Cabinet-Making, &c.

Cabinet-making and upholstery NICELY AND SUBSTANTIALLY DONE

J. L. LUNSFORD, No. 27 Queen Street. I wish to inform my friends and the public generally that the Hospital for SICK FURNITURE is

still at No. 27 Queen street, where all the disease that Furniture is heir to will be cured speedily and on the most reasonable terms as usual.

Send in, therefore, all your sick and wounded patients, and I will heal them and make glad the the hearts of all those who favor me with patronage in this line.

I would respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the fact that I am selling the best Sewing Machines to be found in the market, all complete, for only \$17. Call and examine for your selves, and read the testimonials in favor of the Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine, and then I am sure you will take one home with you.

No. 27 Queen street, near Calder House.

apr21 that Furniture is heir to will be cured speedily

apr21 PROFESSOR BERGER'S BED-BUG

DESTROYER. Costar's INSECT POWDER Glentworth's Roach Exterminator Costar's Rat Poison Isaacsen's Sure Pop—Death to Musquitoes. DR. H. BAER, No. 131 Meeting street. For sale by

funeral Notices.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND Acquaintances of Mrs. SARAH COLLINS, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aldert, and of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Linley, also the Members of Trinity Church, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at Trinity Church, THIS MORNING, sep15-* at half-past 9 o'clock.

Obitnarp.

HOBBS.—Died. in Alken, S. C., Mrs. MABY ANN HOBBS, wife of William Hobbs, aged 56 years, for-merly of Charleston, S. C.

Special-Notices.

PUBLIC STORAGE FOR PETRO-LEUM.—Having Jeased the extensive Storehouse on Shepherd street, we are prepared to receive PETROLEUM ON STORAGE.

' HOLMES, CALDER & CO.,

Bep14-3 No. 205 East Bay. FOR EDISTO, ENTERPRISE, &c The Steamer ARGO, having moved from Accomnodation Wharf to the wharf formerly occupied by the "Pilot Boy," will receive Freight at South Atlantic Wharf on SATURDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, eaving as above on Mondays and Thursdays.

See time table advertised in another column. SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COT-TON will be GINNED and PACKED in a satisfactory manner at Palmetto, on Cooper River, about nine miles from the City, on low terms and at short notice. For further information, apply on the premises, or to Messrs. W. C. BEE & CO., Ad-

ger's Wharf. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT .- IN BE THE LAURENS RAILROAD COMPANY, BANK-RUPTS.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—The creditors of the Laurens Railroad Company, Bankrupts, are required, by order of the Court, dated August 26, 1870, to render and establish their respective liens, before C. G. JAEGER, Registrar, at Newberry, South Carolina, within thirty days from the publication hereof, or they will be precluded Bankrupt. JAMES M. BAXTER, Assignee.

Newberry, S. C., September 6, 1870.

sep5-1mo from any distribution of the assets of the said

NOTICE.-AT A MEETING OF the Town Council of Moultrieville, Sullivan's Island, held THURSDAY, August 25, 1870, the follow-

ng resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the Clerk of Council be instructed to advertise that all parties who have made application for Lots prior to August 11, 1870, will receive their certificates by calling on him, at No. 15 Broad street, and paying all charges, including road duty for this year.

Resolved, That all persons to whom Lots have been granted must apply for the certificate of the same, and pay all charges therein within thirty (30) days after publication of notice heretofore ordered, and that in default thereof the privilege granted be forfested.

Extract from the Minutes. D. B. GILLILAND,

Clerk Town Conneil, Moultrieville, S. I. THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives notice that ninety (90) days from the date ereof application will be made for a RENEWAL OF THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, standing in the name of Miss MARTHA E. Mc-CALL, viz: Bank of Charleston (old issue)-4 Shares, date March 24, 1856, No. 7315; 3 Shares, date July 1, 1851, No. 5503; 1 Share, date July 1, 1851, No. 3811; 1 Share, date February 9, 1852, No. 6251. Bank of Charleston (new issue)-49 Shares, date January 1, 1857, No. 4147. Southwestern Railroad and Bank-11 Shares, date ---, No. ---; Shares, date June 10, 1856, No. 1750; 4 Shares,

date July 23, 1858, No. 2254. Union Bank-4 Shares, date July 23, 1858, No. 8528. A. C. KAUFMAN. jun14-lamo3

J. R. SOLOMONS, M. D., DEN-TIST, has returned to the City. sep8 A GOOD THING .- A REMEDY that will relieve women of those complaints that: are peculiar to ladies, is a remedy without price.

This Dr. J. BRADFIELDS'S FEMALE REGULA-TOR will always do. For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.

jun27-stuth6mos A TAINTED ATMOSPHERE. Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise rom the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic diseases. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Pre-eminent among the restoratives of this class, and indeed foremost among the remedial and preventive medicines of modern times, stands HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Its reputaion is co-extensive with the Western hemisphere; t has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the enervous, the weak and emaciated, the desponding, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES .- Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD Eyes made new, easily, without doctor or medicines. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New York.

A GRAND EPOCH IN SCIENCE. From the time when, in 1834, Dr. RUGGE discovered "Carbolic Acid" and its extraordinary medical effects, nothing in the history of Medicine has equalled it. Largely used by the French physiclans in treatment of consumptive and scrofulous diseases, it was introduced by the Court Physician of Berlin, MAX ERNST HENRY, into Prussia, and from thence to the United States. Nothing else of the present day can equal HEN-RY'S SOLULION OR CARBOLIC CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR. Patients get better after only one dose has been taken, and we cordially recommend it to the public .- (Editor "Argus." jan17 lyr

FIVE CENTS ADDITIONAL WILL buy Shoes with silver or copper tips, which will save the buyer the price of a new pair of shoes. Compared with ragged toes and dirty stockings they are beautiful, to say the least. Parents, try:

sep7-ws3mos